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bc a "more scientific" continuation of the study of paranormal, spiritistic, mediumistic, and other phenomena and is defined as a "discipline using scientific (interdisciplinary) methods of study." - A.I.

03134. Adamas, E. In Sochaczew, where the ghosts run about. *Trzecie Oko*, 1984, No. 3, 1-4. 3 figs

Beginning in December, 1983, knockings were heard outside a house inhabited by a mother, her 8- and 13-year-old daughters, and their 14-year-old cousin. On January 2, 1984, drawers from the kitchen cabinet fell out and chairs and buckets of water and coal were overturned. On January 8, a tea kettle filled with water floated down from the range, a plate with fruit cream fell to the floor, and a bucket levitated, throwing water on the children. The next day drawers fell with a crash, buckets overturned, and a big mirror was gently deposited from the wall to the floor. A visit by a priest and a dowser did not stop the phenomena. A team of observers from *Trzecie Oko* discovered the childrens' capacity to enter an altered state of consciousness. In order to avoid further aggravation to the family, the team decided to discontinue the investigation of the case. - A.I.

03135. Papiewski, J. Coordination council established. *Trzecie Oko*, 1984, No. 3, 32.

On January 27-29, 1984, the second meeting of the representatives of psychotronic, dowsing, and kindred societies and clubs took place in Bydgoszcz. Thirty representatives of 19 societies and clubs organized the Coordinating Council of Psychotronic and Dowsing Societies and Clubs. In connection with the recent inclusion of dowsing to the list of qualified trades (National Legislative Record No. 22, 1983), a representative of the Central Association of Trades in Warsaw presented the binding principles of examinations and qualification. The definition of the dowsing profession is as follows: "A dowser is an artisan who locates underground waters using dowsing techniques." The objective scope of the dowser's activities was determined as well as the scope of the theoretical and practical examinations. The Coordinating Council recognized that limiting the dowser's activities to water location will only protect the profession by excluding persons "evoking reservations of a meritorial and ethical nature." A motion in the Central Association of Trades was formulated to change the name of radiesthetist to dowser, radiesthesia being a branch of science that is working to create a scientific methodology and which cannot be considered a trade. - A.I.

PORTUGUESE LANGUAGE

(Editors: Patric V. Giesler and David Hess)

REVISTA PAULISTA DE MEDICINA

03136. Cesar, Osório. Paranormal phenomena. *Revista Paulista de Medicina*, 1941, 19(5), 273-295.

Based on a paper given at the Associação Paulista de Medicina, Secção de Neuropsiquiatria, on September 5, 1941. The author reviews the work of Richet, Crawford, Geley, Maxwell, and Osty before a largely skeptical audience of Paulista psychiatrists. He argues that psychological phenomena can in some circumstances become transformed into physiological phenomena such as ectoplasm. The article is historically significant because it marks a change in the author's previously held negative opinion of Spiritism (Kardecism), and it corresponds to a shift in Brazil in the

1940s toward less government repression of Spiritism and the Afro-Brazilian religions. - D.H.

03137. Cesar, Osório. Psychical research experiments, with photographic documentation, of some curious ectoplasm formations. *Revista Paulista de Medicina*, 1942, 20(3), 119-136.

This article is based on a paper given at the Associação Paulista de Medicina, Secção de Neuropsiquiatria, on January 21, 1942. The authors do not reveal the name of the medium, but they claim that they observed direct voice mediumship and luminous ectoplasm. The experiments were done in darkness, but photographs were taken. Photos include a white tube (which the author interprets as ectoplasm) running from the medium to a megaphone on a table, an ectoplasmic head, and ectoplasm coming from the eyes of the medium (trajectory obscured by position of medium). - D.H.

03138. Souza, Denizard da Silva, and Teresinha Fatima Hassan Delitos. Spiritist therapy in psychiatric hospitals (Brazil). *Revista da Associação Brasileira de Psiquiatria*, 1980, 2(3), 190-194.

The authors describe 47 Brazilian psychiatric hospitals which are owned by Spiritists. Although in most cases psychiatric treatment is in the hands of non-Spiritist psychiatrists, in some cases Spiritists affiliated with the hospitals offer alternative therapies of a Spiritist orientation such as spiritual passes, study sessions, and disobections (exorcism) sessions. The authors use 123 criteria to compare Spiritist therapies to a number of other psychotherapies, and they conclude that Spiritist therapy is relatively efficient. - D.H.

REVISTA DE PARAPSICOLOGIA

03139. Quevedo, Oscar G. The problem of healers: Part V. *Revista de Parapsicología*, 1974, 2(7), 4-13. 8 illus; 21 refs

In this fifth paper in a series of 15 articles on healing and healers, the author proposes that three key factors operating in healing ceremonies and religious movements such as Christian Science are belief in the cure and the induction of that belief, relaxation, and the psychopathological character of the healer. The author cites the case of the Roman emperor Vespasian's pathological perception of his own power and his "ability" to cure as a function of the Roman belief in him as a god. The author suggests that the psychic healer has a similar self-perception and relies as well on the concomitant belief of his clientele in his powers. Relaxation and the interaction of conditioned reflexes and emotions are discussed in relation to their role in various psychosomatic illnesses and their treatment by psychic healers. Several studies relating relaxation to increased immunological responses are summarized. Finally, profiles of psychic healers as pathological characters and their patients as uncritical or blind believers who are highly suggestible are presented. The cures of such patients are then evaluated in terms of several factors with emphasis on the effects of relaxation. - P.V.G.

03140. Lomparte, Victoria V. Biographies. *Revista de Parapsicología*, 1974, 2(7), 14-15, 2 illus; 2 refs

Two biographical sketches are presented: (1) of Louisa E. Rhine, botanist and parapsychologist, who specialized in spontaneous case collections and psychokinesis and produced several books and articles on her research; and